

IX. NATATORES.

178. *PLOTUS LEVAILLANTI*, Licht.*Plotus levaillanti*, Heugl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 1475; Pelz. Verh. Wien, xxxi. 1881, pp. 606, 618.

No. 844. ♀. Lado, Sept. 29, 1883.

179. *QUERQUEDULA HARTLAUBI*, Cass.*Querquedula hartlaubi*, Oust. Bull. N. Arch. Mus. Paris, 1879, pl. 6.

No. 4. ♂. Tingasi, July 20, 1883.

Iris yellowish brown; bill black, with a broad subterminal yellow band; legs brown.

3. Report on a Collection of Reptiles and Batrachians sent by Emin Pasha from Monbuttu, Upper Congo. By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

[Received January 10, 1888.]

The specimens, 27 in number, belong to the following species:—

TORTOISES.

1. *PELOMEDUSA SUBRUF*A, Lac.

LIZARDS.

2. *VARANUS NILÓTICUS*, L.—Two young specimens.
3. *HEMIDACTYLUS BROOKII*, Gray.
4. *LYGODACTYLUS GUTTURALIS*, Bocage.
5. *CHAMÆLEON SENEGALENSIS*, var. *LÆVIGATA*, Gray.—Three specimens. Although I adopt Mr. Boulenger's view that *C. lævigatus* of Gray should not be specifically distinguished from *C. senegalensis*, still the former may be readily recognized by its conspicuously finer granulation of the skin, and especially the smaller size of the scutella of the side of the head. The type of *C. lævigatus* came from the Soudan; and the three specimens sent by Emin Pasha agree in the characters mentioned with this geographically not very remote form of *Chamæleon*.

SNAKES.

6. *TYPHLOPS ESCHRICHTII*, Schleg.—Three specimens.
7. *TYPHLOPS LIBERIENSIS*, Hallow.—Two specimens.

8. *NEUSTEROPHIS ATRATUS*, Ptrs. (1877).—This example possesses one anteocular only. The species is new to the collection of the British Museum.

9. *AHAETULLA EMINI*, sp. n.—Ventral shields without keels, 151; anal bifid; upper labials 9, the 4th, 5th, and 6th entering the orbit; 1 anteocular, 2 postoculars; 6 of the lower labials are in contact with the chin-shields; loreal not twice as long as broad; temporal shields 1+2; scales smooth, in 15 rows. Head of moderate size, not elongate or depressed; body and tail moderately slender. Uniform green; skin between the scales black, each scale with a white spot on the basal half of its outer margin. The specimen measures 29 inches, the head being $\frac{3}{4}$, and the tail 10 long.

10. *DASYPELTIS SCABRA*, L.

11. *PSAMMOPHIS SIBILANS*, L.—Three specimens.

12. *ATRACTASPIS IRREGULARIS*, Reinh.—This species has invariably the subcaudals divided into “scutella”—a term which evidently has been misunderstood by Peters, who persisted in applying it to undivided subcaudal shields, properly “scuta,” Peters using the term of *squamæ* for the former. A renewed study of the species of this genus has also shown me that the doubts which Peters cast upon them can only have arisen from the incomplete materials at his disposal.

13. *ATRACTASPIS ATERRIMA*, Gthr.—The specimen is very much shrunk and possesses 299 ventral shields, the type having 274.

FROGS.

14. *RANA OCCIPITALIS*, Gthr.

15. *RANA MASCARENIENSIS*, D. B.—Two specimens.

16. *BUFO REGULARIS*, Reuss.—Two specimens.

17. *RAPPIA CINCTIVENTRIS*, Cope.

Of these 17 Reptiles and Frogs, 9 are almost generally distributed over the African Region; of the remainder 7 are known from various parts of West Africa, whilst not a single species known to be peculiar to East Africa is included in this collection. Although it might thus appear that the Reptilian Fauna of the Upper Congo is rather West-African than East-African in its character, we must not lose sight of the fact that many species extend right across from the West to the East Coast, and that if in the end the Eastern and Western Reptilian Faunas should prove to be sufficiently distinct to call for the establishment of two or more separate zoo-geographical districts, our knowledge of the Reptiles of the central parts is at present much too fragmentary to assist in fixing the boundary line between such districts.